

Figure S4

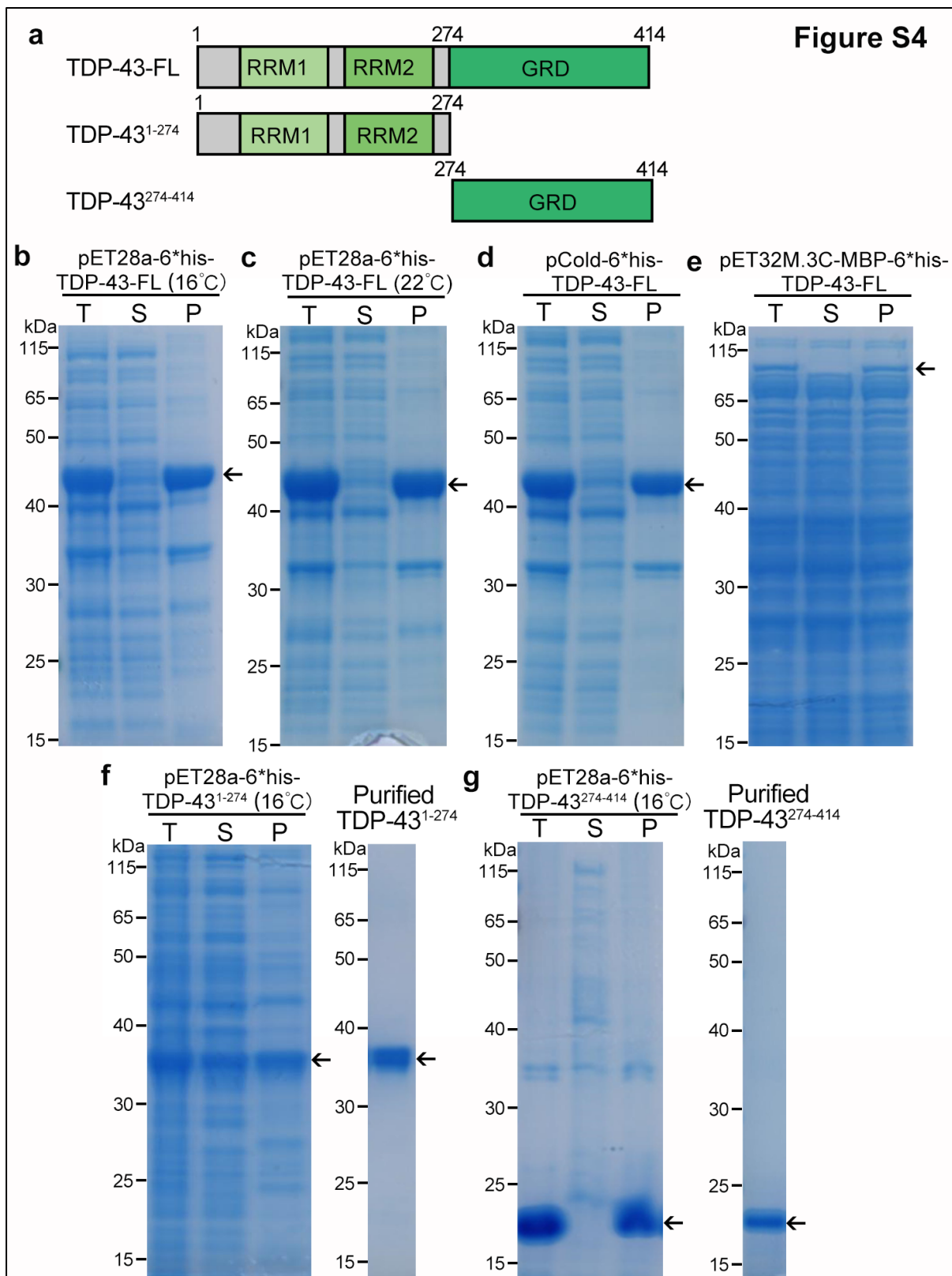


Figure S4. Expression and purification of recombinant TDP-43 proteins for the *in vitro* assays. **a** Domains of full-length TDP-43 (TDP-43-FL), TDP-43¹⁻²⁷⁴ and TDP-43²⁷⁴⁻⁴¹⁴. TDP-43-FL contains two RNA recognition motifs (RRM1/2) and a glycine-rich (GRD) domain. **b-e** Recombinant TDP-43-FL proteins expressed in the *Escherichia coli* are separated in the SDS-PAGE gel and stained with Coomassie Blue. T, total lysates; S, soluble in the lysis buffer (50 mM NaH₂PO₄, 500 mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM DTT and 1 mM PMSF); P, pellets re-suspended in 9 M of urea. TDP-43 proteins of predicated size are indicated with arrows. The solubility of TDP-43-FL protein is too low for the subsequent purification steps. This is regardless of the expression vectors used, including pET28a-6*his (**b-c**) and pCold-6*his employed by Elden et al. previously⁶⁶ (**d**), and the induction temperatures tested, such as 16 °C (**b**) and 22 °C (**c**). As an attempt to increase the solubility of TDP-43-FL, the pET32M.3C-MBP-6*his was also tried. However, it did not improve its solubility, while the total expression level is much lower than the other two vectors (**e**). **f** Given that a significant portion of the recombinant His-tagged TDP-43¹⁻²⁷⁴ truncation protein is in the soluble fraction (left), it is subject to Ni affinity purification and HPLC (right), which is used in the *in vitro* PARylation and LLPS assays in the current study. **g** Considering that the his-tagged TDP-43²⁷⁴⁻⁴¹⁴ fragment is unstructured and extremely insoluble (left), it is purified using a denaturing lysis buffer containing 6 M of guanidine hydrochloride and subsequently purified using the Ni column and HPLC (right). The purified TDP-43²⁷⁴⁻⁴¹⁴ protein is employed in the *in vitro* assays in the present study.